TB patients in the country

†1859. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients suffering from Tuberculosis in different parts of the country as on 30th October, 2002, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have made adequate arrangements for treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government as a welfare State to provide medicines at the residence of TB patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No comprehensive survey in regard to prevalence of TB State-wise has been carried out in the recent past. India accounts for nearly 1/3rd of global TB burden. Under the Programme about 1.2 million TB cases are detected and put on treatment every year. It is estimated that almost an equal number of TB cases are detected and treated by non jovernmental organizations and private practitioners.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. To control problem of tuberculosis, National TB Control Programme has been in operation in the entire country since 1962. The programme is integrated with primary health care infrastructure and is implemented through a network of 446 district TB centres, 330 TB clinics. Under the Programme, all diagnostic and treatment facilities, including supply of anti TB druc^s, are provided to the TB patients, free of cost.

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), which is an application of WHO recommended DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment— Short-Course) strategy, was launched in 1997 with an objective of achieving a cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases.The RNTCP is being implementing in phased manner. The present coverage under RNTCP is about 515 million population and it is envisaged to cover 800 million by 2004 and the entire country by 2005.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The project districts have reported a cure rate of more than 80% which means that 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under the revised strategy, are successfully treated, as against less than 4 in the previous Programme.

Under the Programme medicines are given under direct observation by a DOT provider. The DOT provider can be a Health Personnel, community volunteer or any other individual accessible and acceptable to the patient, except for his family members. Therefore, medicines are not provided at the residence of the patient. However, efforts are made to provide the same through DOT Providers at the DOT centres established as near to the residence of the patient as possible.

Cancer patients

†1860. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cancer pateints reported in the country during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of cancer patients died during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the type of the cancer generally reported in different States and main reasons for the disease; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent the disease and to make the people aware of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF* HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) This information is not centrally maintained. However, based on the data from Population Based Cancer Registries under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR for the entire country, the expected number of new cases were 8.06 lakhs for the year 2001. Based on the cancer mortality observed in the Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry, the projected number of deaths caused by cancer in the country is about 4.3 lakhs per year.

(c) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-I *(see* below)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.